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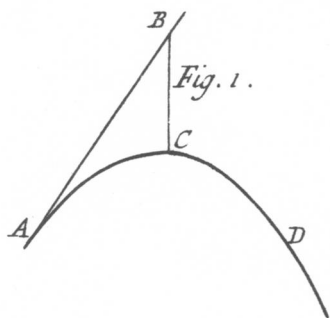
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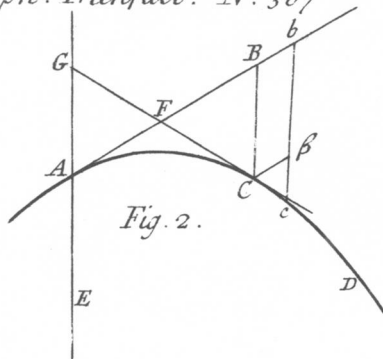
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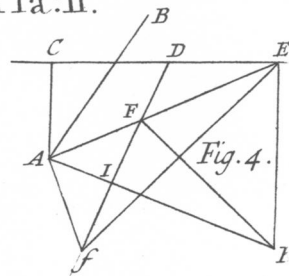
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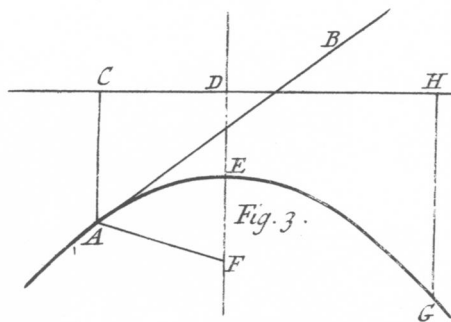
*Fig. 1.*



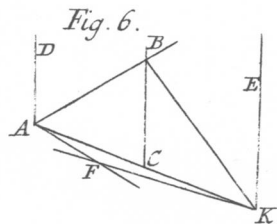
*Fig. 2.*



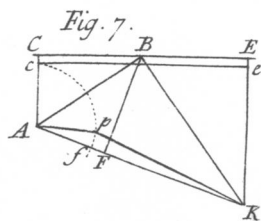
*Fig. 4.*



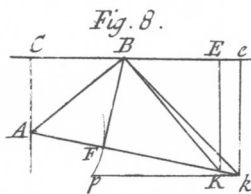
*Fig. 3.*



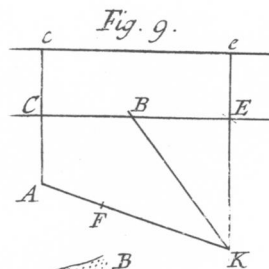
*Fig. 6.*



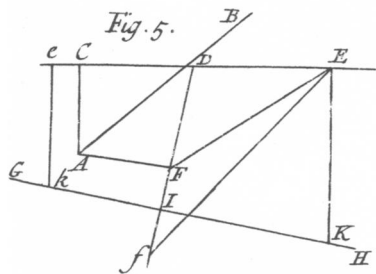
*Fig. 7.*



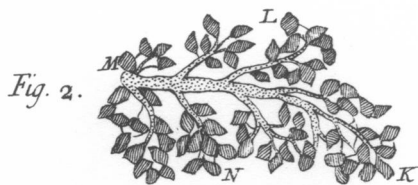
*Fig. 8.*



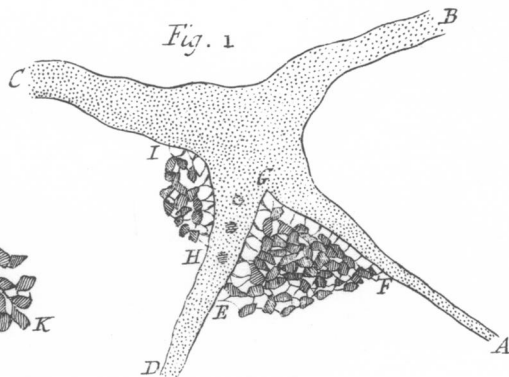
*Fig. 9.*



*Fig. 5.*



*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 1.*

VIII. Propositiones aliquot de Projectilium motu  
Parabolico, Scriptæ An. 1710. Per B. Taylor,  
LL. D. R. S. S.

PROPOSITIO I.

*Vi gravitatis, ejusq; directione datis, motus corporis  
projecti, in medio non resistente, fit in Parabolâ.*

DEMONSTRATIO.

**P**rojiciatur corpus de loco  $A$  (Fig. 1.) in directione lineæ  $AB$ , sitque ejus trajectory curva  $ACD$ . Ad trajectoryæ punctum quodlibet  $C$ , duc rectam  $CB$  in directione vis Gravitatis, rectæ  $AB$  occurrentem in  $B$ ; atq; resolvetur motus projectilis per  $AC$  in partes  $AB$ ,  $BC$ , quarum  $AB$  oritur a motu projectionis uniformi, atq;  $BC$  a vi gravitatis accelerante. Est ergo recta descripta  $AB$  tempori proportionalis ab initio motûs in  $A$ , atq; est  $BC$  in duplicatâ ratione ejusdem temporis, sicut olim demonstravit Galilæus; adeoque in duplicatâ ratione rectæ  $AB$ . Cum ergo sit  $BC$  in duplicatâ ratione rectæ  $AB$ , constat curvam  $ACD$  esse Parabolam.  
*Q. E. D.*

PROP.

## P R O P. II.

*Velocitas corporis projecti in quolibet puncto trajectoriæ, ea est, quam corpus acquirere potest cadendo per altitudinem æqualem quartæ parti parametri Parabolæ ad punctum illud.*

## D E M O N S T R A T I O.

Sit Trajectoria  $ACD$  (Fig. 2.) Ad punctum quodlibet  $A$  ducantur tangens  $AB$ , & diameter  $AE$ . In tangente  $AB$  fiat  $AB$  æqualis dimidio parametri ad verticem  $A$ , & diametro  $AE$  parallela ducatur  $BC$ , trajectoriæ occurrens in  $C$ , & ad punctum  $C$  duci intelligatur tangens  $CG$ , tangenti  $AB$  occurrens in  $F$ , atq; diametro  $AE$  in  $G$ . Tum ex naturâ parabolæ erunt  $AG$ ,  $CB$  æquales, adeoq; &  $AF$ ,  $FB$ ; & quoniam est  $AB$  æqualis dimidio parametri ad punctum  $A$ , erit  $BC$  quarta pars ejusdem parametri, & proinde æqualis ipsi  $BF$ . Ipsi  $BC$  proximam & parallelam duc  $bc$ , parabolæ occurrentem in  $c$ , & duc lineæ  $Bb$  parallelam  $C\beta$ , ipsi  $bc$  occurrentem in  $\beta$ . Tum quoniam spatium  $Cc$ , adeoque & spatium  $\beta c$ , finguntur perexigua, velocitates quibus describuntur erunt æquabiles quamproximè; adeoq; spatia  $Bb$ , seu  $C\beta$ ,  $Cc$ , cum eodem tempore describantur, erunt ut velocitates quibus describuntur, & vicissim velocitates erunt ut spatia. Coincidant puncta  $C$ ,  $c$ , atq; erunt hæ rationes accuratæ. Sed in isto casu propter similia triangula  $C\beta c$ ,  $FB C$ , fit  $C\beta$  ad  $\beta c$ , sicut  $FB$  ad  $BC$ ; ideoq; velocitates quibus describuntur  $Bb$ ,  $\beta c$  sunt ut  $FB$ ,  $BC$ , hoc est, sunt æquales. Velocitas autem, quâ describitur  $\beta c$ ,  
ea

ea est, qua movetur projectile in puncto  $A$ , & velocitas altera qua describitur  $\beta c$ , ea est quam corpus acquirit cadendo per altitudinem  $BC$  quartæ partis parametri ad punctum  $A$ . Est ergo velocitas projectilis in quolibet puncto  $A$  æqualis velocitati, quam corpus acquirere potest cadendo per altitudinem quartæ partis parametri ad punctum illud. *Q. E. D.*

### P R O P. III.

*Datis velocitate & directione projectionis, invenire Trajectoriam corporis projecti.*

1. Projiciatur corpus de loco  $A$  (Fig. 3.) in directione rectæ  $AB$ . Duc  $AC$  in directione vis gravitatis, (hoc est Horizonti perpendicularem,) ejus longitudinis, ut sit  $C$  punctum, unde corpus cadendo acquirere potest velocitatem in  $A$ , quâ fit projectio. Duc  $AF$  æqualem  $AC$ , angulum  $FAB$  constituentem cum lineâ directionis  $AB$ , æqualem angulo  $CAB$ . Duc  $CD$  perpendicularem ad  $AC$  (hoc est horizonti parallelam,) eiq; occurrentem  $FD$ , ipsi  $AC$  parallelam. Bifeca  $FD$  in  $E$ ; atq; erit  $EF$  axis, atq;  $E$  vertex principalis Parabolæ, per quam movetur projectile. Unde describetur Trajectoria per notas proprietates Parabolæ. *Q. E. F.*

### DEMONSTRATIO.

Est enim  $AC$  quarta pars parametri ad verticem  $A$ . Unde constant cætera ex conicis.

2. Ad punctum Trajectoriæ quodvis  $G$ , duc  $GH$  ipsi  $AC$  parallelam, & ipsi  $CD$  occurrentem in  $H$ ; atque iter  $HG$  altitudo, per quam corpus cadendo acquirere potest

potest velocitatem, quâ movetur projectile in puncto *G*. *Q. E. F.*

Hoc item constat ex Prop. 2. & ex conicis.

*Scholium.* Si ad puncta *A*, & *C* (Fig. 2.) ducantur tangentes *AB*, *CG* occurrentes rectis horizonti perpendicularibus *CB*, *AG*, in *B* & *G*; velocitates in *A* & *C* erunt inter se ut tangentium partes interceptæ, *AB*, *CG*.

#### P R O P. IV.

*Unico facto experimento invenire velocitatem projectionis.*

Projiciatur corpus de loco *A* (Fig. 2.) in directione qualibet *AB*, atq; observetur punctum percussum *C*. In directione vis gravitatis ducatur *CB*, ipsi *AB* occurrens in *B*, atque ipsis *CB*, *AB*, fiat tertia proportionalis *L*. Erit quarta pars longitudinis *L* altitudo, per quam corpus cadendo acquirere potest velocitatem projectilis in *A*. *Q. E. I.*

#### D E M O N S T R A T I O.

Est enim *L* parameter Trajectoriæ ad punctum *A*; unde constat solutio per propositionem secundam.

*Scholium.* Commodissime instituitur experimentum, erectâ ad horizontem perpendiculari *AG*, & directionem fumendo *AB*, quæ bifecet angulum *CAG*, rectâ etiam *AC* existente horizonti parallelâ. Nam in isto casu altitudo quæsita æqualis est dimidio distantia *AC*.

PROP.

## P R O P. V.

*Datis directione & velocitate projectionis; invenire occursum Trajectoriæ cum rectâ transeunte per punctum unde fit projectio.*

Projiciatur corpus de loco  $A$  (Fig. 4.) in directione rectæ  $AB$ . In directione gravitati contrariâ, fiat  $AC$  æqualis altitudini, per quam corpus cadendo acquirere potest velocitatem, quâ fit projectio, atq; ducatur  $CE$  ipsi  $AC$  perpendicularis. Fiat  $FA$  æqualis ipsi  $CA$ , atq; angulum constituens  $FAB$  æqualem angulo  $CAB$ . Sit  $AK$  recta, cujus occursum cum Trajectoriâ quæritur. Duc  $FI$  ipsi  $AK$  perpendicularem, atq; ipsi  $CE$  occurrentem in  $D$ . In  $CE$  sume  $ED$  æqualem  $CD$ , atq; ducatur ipsi  $CE$  perpendicularis  $EK$ , ipsi  $AK$  occurrens in  $K$ . Erit  $K$  punctum quæsitum.

## DEMONSTRATIO.

In  $FI$  productâ fiat  $fI$  æqualis  $FI$ , atq; ducantur  $fA$ ,  $fE$ ,  $FE$ ,  $FK$ . Quoniam est angulus  $FIA$  rectus, atq;  $fI$  æqualis  $FI$ , est etiam  $fA$  æqualis  $FA$ . Sed per constructionem est  $FA$  æqualis  $CA$ , atque angulus  $DCA$  rectus. Sunt ergo puncta  $C$ ,  $F$ ,  $f$  ad circumulum centro  $A$  descriptum, quem tangit recta  $DC$  in  $C$ . Sunt ergo  $FD$ ,  $CD$ ,  $fD$ , continuè proportionales. Sed est  $ED$  æqualis  $CD$  (per constructionem) Sunt ergo  $FD$ ,  $ED$ ,  $fD$  continuè proportionales; adeoque ob angulum communem ad  $D$ , triangula  $FED$ ,  $EfD$  sunt similia, atque angulus  $DEF$  æqualis angulo  $EfF$ .

Puncta itaq; tria  $F$ ,  $E$ ,  $f$  sunt ad circulum, quem tangit recta  $ED$  in  $E$ . Sed quoniam est  $fI$  æqualis  $FI$ , atq; angulus  $FIK$  rectus, centrum istius circuli est in rectâ  $IK$ ; item quoniam est angulus  $DEK$  rectus, centrum illud est etiam in rectâ  $EK$ . Est ergo  $K$  centrum istius circuli, adeoq;  $FK$  æqualis est ipsi  $EK$ . Jam (*per Prop. 3.*) sunt  $F$  focus Trajectoriæ, atq;  $CA$  quarta pars parametri ad punctum  $A$ . Unde cum sit  $CE$  ad  $AC$  &  $EK$  perpendicularis, atq;  $FK$  æqualis  $EK$ , erit punctum  $K$  ad Trajectoriam (*per conica*). *Q. E. D.*

## P R O P. VI.

*Iisdem datis, invenire occursum Trajectoriæ cum rectâ, quâlibet positione datâ.*

Projiciatur corpus de loco  $A$  (Fig. 5.) in directione  $AB$ , sitq;  $GH$  recta cujus occursum cum Trajectoriâ quæritur. Duc  $AC$  in directione gravitati contrariâ, atq; æqualem altitudini, per quam corpus cadendo acquirere potest velocitatem, quâ sit projectio; & duc  $AF$  æqualem ipsi  $AC$ , ita ut sit angulus  $FAB$  æqualis angulo  $CAB$ ; & ducatur  $CE$  perpendicularis ipsi  $CA$ . Ducatur  $FI$  ipsi  $GH$  occurrens ad angulos rectos in  $I$ , atq; ipsi  $CE$  in  $D$ ; & in  $FI$  fiat  $fI$  æqualis  $FI$ . In  $CE$  fiat  $ED$  media proportionalis inter  $FD$  &  $fD$ ; & ipsi  $CE$  ducatur perpendicularis  $EK$ , ipsi  $GH$  occurrens in  $K$ . Erit  $K$  punctum quæsitum. *Q. E. I.*

## D E M O N S T R A T I O.

Conjungendo  $fE$  demonstratur ad modum propositionis præcedentis.

*Scholium.*



*Scholium.* Quoniam punctum  $E$  fumi potest ad utramlibet partem puncti  $D$ , duo sunt puncta  $K, k$ ; ubi recta  $GH$  occurrit Trajectoriæ.

## P R O P. VII.

*Datâ velocitate projectionis, invenire directionem, quæ faciat, ut Trajectoria transeat per punctum datum.*

Projiciatur corpus de loco  $A$ , (Fig. 4.) & sit  $K$  punctum, per quod transire debet Trajectoria quæsitâ. Fiat  $AC$ , in directione gravitatis contrariâ, æqualis altitudini, per quam corpus cadendo acquirere potest velocitatem projectionis. Ducatur  $CE$  ipsi  $AC$  perpendicularis, & ad eam duc  $KE$  perpendicularem. Centris  $A$  &  $K$ , & radiis  $CA$ ,  $EK$  describantur duo circuli sibi mutuo occurrentes in  $F$ . Duc  $FA$ , & biseca angulum  $CAF$  rectâ  $AB$ . Erit  $AB$  directio quæsitâ, in quâ fieri debet projectio, ut transeat Trajectoria per punctum  $K$ . *Q. E. F.*

## D E M O N S T R A T I O.

Est  $CA$  æqualis quartæ parti parametri ad punctum  $A$  (per *Prop. 2.*) Et per constructionem sunt  $FA$ ,  $CA$  æquales, item  $FK$ ,  $EK$ . Est ergo  $F$  focus Parabolæ per puncta  $A$ ,  $K$ , descriptæ: Sed illam tangit recta  $AB$  in  $A$ , propter angulos  $FAB$ ,  $CAB$  æquales. Corpore itaq; projecto de puncto  $A$ , in directione  $AB$ , eâ cum velocitate, quam corpus acquirere potest cadendo per altitudinem  $CA$ , transibit Trajectoria per punctum  $K$ . *Q. E. D.*

**NB.** Cum

*NB.* Cum circulorum centris  $A, K$ , & radiis  $CA, EK$ , descriptorum duo sint concursus,  $F, f$ , bisectionis angulis  $FAC, fAC$ , duo etiam erunt directiones, quæ faciant, ut Trajectoria transeat per punctum datum  $K$ .

## P R O P. VIII.

*Datâ directione projectionis, invenire velocitatem, quæ faciat ut Trajectoria transeat per punctum datum.*

Projiciatur corpus de loco  $A$  (Fig. 6.) in directione rectæ  $AB$ , & faciendum sit ut transeat Trajectoria per punctum  $K$ . Duc  $AK$ , eamq; biseca in  $C$ , & in directione gravitatis duc  $CB$ , ipsi  $AB$  occurrentem in  $B$ ; & junge  $BK$ . Duc  $AD, KE$ , ipsi  $CB$  parallelas, & ducantur  $AF, KF$  sibi mutuo occurrentes in  $F$ , ita ut sint anguli  $FAB, DAB$  æquales, item  $FKB, EKB$ . Erit  $FA$  æqualis altitudini, per quam corpus cadendo acquirere potest velocitatem quæsitam, quâ projectio fieri debet in directione  $AB$ , ut transeat Trajectoria per  $K$ .  $\mathcal{Q}. E. F.$

## D E M O N S T R A T I O.

Quoniam  $CB$  est in directione gravitatis, est diameter Parabolæ; & quoniam  $CA$  æqualis est  $CK$ , est  $CB$  diameter ad ordinatam  $AK$ . Unde cum sit  $AB$  tangens ad parabolam in  $A$ , erit etiam  $KB$  tangens ad punctum  $K$ . Hinc quoniam  $AD$  est in directione diametrorum, atq; angulus  $FAB$  æqualis angulo  $DAB$ , transit  $AF$  per focum parabolæ. Eodem argumento transit etiam  $KF$  per focum. Est ergo

ergo  $F$  focus parabolæ, adeoq;  $FA$  quarta pars parametri ad punctum  $A$ , quæ proinde æqualis est altitudini, per quam corpus cadendo acquirere potest velocitatem ad hoc necessariam, ut projecto corpore de  $A$ , in directione  $AB$ , transeat Trajectoria per punctum  $K$ .

## P R O P. IX.

*Invenire velocitatem minimam & directionem ei congruam, quâ fieri potest, ut transeat Trajectoria per punctum datum.*

Projiciendum sit corpus de loco  $A$  (Fig. 7.) cum velocitate omnium minimâ & directione ei congruâ, quâ fieri potest ut perveniat in locum  $K$ , hoc est ut transeat Trajectoria per punctum  $K$ . Ductis  $AC$ ,  $KE$  in directione gravitati contrariâ, & ductâ  $AK$ , biseca angulos  $CAK$ ,  $EKA$ , rectis  $AB$ ,  $KB$ , sibi mutuo occurrentibus in  $B$ . Duc  $BC$  ipsi  $AC$  occurrentem ad angulos rectos in  $C$ , atq; erit  $CA$  altitudo, per quam corpus cadendo acquirere potest velocitatem quæsitam; eritq;  $AB$  directio quæsitâ.  $\mathcal{Q}.E.F.$

## DEMONSTRATIO.

Ducatur  $BF$  ipsi  $AK$  occurrens ad angulos rectos in  $F$ , atque occurrat  $CB$  ipsi  $KE$  in  $E$ . Propter angulos  $CAB$ ,  $BAF$ , item angulos  $EKB$ ,  $BKF$ , æquales atq; angulos rectos in  $C$ ,  $E$ , &  $F$ , erunt æquales  $CA$ ,  $FA$ , item  $EK$ ,  $FK$ . Hinc constat puncta  $A$ ,  $K$  esse ad parabolam, quam tangit recta  $AB$  in  $A$ , cujusq; parameter ad punctum  $A$  est quadruplum altitudinis  $CA$ , foco existente  $F$ . Corpore itaque projecto

projecto de  $A$  in directione  $AB$ , eâ cum velocitate, quam corpus acquirere potest cadendo per altitudinem  $CA$ , Trajectoria erit dicta Parabola (per Prop. 1.) Dico autem illam esse velocitatem minimam, seu esse  $CA$  partem quartam parametri omnium minimæ, quâ Parabola describi potest, quæ transeat per puncta  $A, K$ .

Si fieri potest, in  $CA$  capiatur altitudo  $cA$  minor, quæ sit quarta pars parametri ad punctum  $A$ . Duc ipsi  $CA$  perpendicularem  $ce$ , ipsi  $KE$  occurrentem in  $e$ , & centro  $A$  & radio  $Ac$  describatur circulus ipsi  $AK$  occurrens in  $f$ . Quoniam  $cA$  dicitur quarta pars parametri ad punctum  $A$ , focus Parabolæ erit punctum aliquod  $p$ , in circumferentia circuli  $cpf$ , centro  $A$  & radio  $Ac$  descripti. Si ergo sit punctum  $K$  ad parabolam illam, erit  $pK$  æqualis  $eK$ . Est vero  $FK$  æqualis  $EK$ . Unde cum sit  $eK$  minor ipsâ  $EK$ , erit etiam  $pK$  minor ipsâ  $FK$ . Sed est  $pK$  major ipsâ  $fK$ , atq; est  $fK$  major ipsâ  $FK$ , (quoniam est  $fA$  minor ipsâ  $FA$  per hyp.) unde fit  $pK$  major ipsâ  $FK$ . Sed jam dicebatur  $pK$  minor ipsâ  $FK$ ; quæ repugnant. Nequit ergo Parabola describi, quæ transeat per puncta  $A, K$ , minori parametro quam in solutione definitum est.  $\mathcal{Q}. E. D.$

## P R O P. X.

*Data velocitate projectionis, invenire directionem, quæ faciat, ut corpus projiciatur ad distantiam omnium maximam in plano dato; atq; distantiam illam definire.*

Sit planum datum  $AK$  (Fig. 8.) atq; invenienda sit distantia maxima  $AK$ , ad quam corpus projici potest in plano illo.

Duc

Duc  $AC$  in directione gravitatis contrariâ, æqualem quartæ parti parametri ad punctum  $A$ . Tum bis. do angulo  $CAK$  rectâ  $AB$ , erit  $AB$  directio projectionis quæsitæ. Duc  $CB$  ipsi  $CA$  perpendicularem, rectæ  $AB$  occurrentem in  $B$ , atque in  $CB$  productâ fiat  $BE$  æqualis ipsi  $BC$ . Tum ductâ  $EK$ , ipsi  $CA$  parallelâ, quæ occurrat plano  $AK$  in  $K$ , erit  $AK$  distantia maxima quæsitæ.

### D E M O N S T R A T I O.

Centro  $A$  & radio  $AC$  describe circumulum, ipsi  $AK$  occurrentem in  $F$ , & ducantur  $BF$ ,  $BK$ . Quoniam anguli  $CAB$ ,  $BAF$  sunt æquales (per constructionem) atque  $AF$  æqualis  $CA$ , erit  $BF$  æqualis  $CB$ , æqualis  $BE$  (per constructionem) atq; anguli ad  $F$  recti. Unde etiam fit  $FK$  æqualis  $EK$ . Sunt ergo puncta  $A$ ,  $K$  ad parabolam foco  $F$  descriptam, quam tangit  $AB$  in  $A$  (propter angulos  $CAB$ ,  $FAB$  æquales) quartâ parte parametri ad punctum  $A$  existente  $CA$ . Corpore igitur projecto de loco  $A$ , in directione  $AB$ , eâ cum velocitate, quam corpus acquirere potest cadendo per altitudinem  $CA$ , Trajectoria transibit per punctum  $K$  (per Prop. 2.) *Q. E. D.*

Dico autem, quod sit  $KA$  distantia omnium maxima, ad quam corpus projici potest de loco  $A$  eâdem cum velocitate.

Si fieri potest, eâdem parametro, ad  $A$  describatur parabola, quæ transeat per punctum distantius  $k$ ; hoc est projiciatur corpus ad distantiam majorem  $kA$ . Duc  $Bk$ , atq; ipsi  $KE$  parallelam  $ke$ , ipsi  $CE$  occurrentem in  $e$ . Quoniam  $FB$ ,  $EB$ , item  $FK$ ,  $EK$  sunt æquales, sunt etiam anguli  $FBK$ ,  $EBK$  æquales. Angulus ergo  $FBk$  major est angulo  $kBe$ ; unde

$Aa$

fit

fit  $kF$  major ipsa  $ke$ . Sed quoniam est  $AC$  quarta pars parametri ad punctum  $A$ , focus parabolæ erit allicubi in circumferentiâ circuli centro  $A$ , & radio  $CA$  descripti. Sit focus ille  $p$ , & ducatur  $pk$ . Tum quoniam  $pk$  major est ipsâ  $Fk$ , erit etiam  $pk$  major ipsâ  $ke$ . Sed ut parabola transeat per punctum  $k$ , debet esse  $pk$  æqualis  $ke$ . Nequit ergo parabola duci in circumstantiis propositis, quæ transeat per punctum  $k$  distantius puncto  $K$ ; adeoq; nec corpus projici ad distantiam majorem ipsâ  $KA$ . *Q. E. D.*

## P R O P. XI.

*Iisdem positis, invenire locum puncti K, seu Curvam describere, quæ tangat omnes parabolas eodem vertice A & eâdem parametro descriptas.*

Sit  $A$  (Fig. 9.) vertex datus, atq; in directione gravitati contrariâ ducatur  $AC$  æqualis quartæ parti parametri datæ. Tum descriptâ parabolâ, cujus vertex principalis sit  $C$ , atq; focus  $A$ ; erit ea curva quæsitâ.

## D E M O N S T R A T I O.

Duc quamlibet  $AK$ , atq; in eâ sume  $FA$  æqualem  $CA$ , & ducatur  $CB$  ad  $CA$  perpendicularis, sitq;  $K$  punctum in propositione præcedente inventum. In  $AC$  produciâ, factâ  $Cc$  æquali  $CA$ , ducatur  $ce$  parallela ipsi  $CE$ ; ducatur etiam  $KE$  parallela ipsi  $AC$ , ipsis  $CE$ ,  $ce$  occurrens in  $E$  &  $e$ . Per propositionem præcedentem est  $KE$  æqualis ipsi  $FK$ ; unde cum sit etiam  $FA$  æqualis ipsi  $AC$ , æqualis ipsis  $Cc$ ,  $Ee$  (per con-

constructionem) est ergo  $Ke$  æqualis  $KA$ ; unde est punctum  $K$  ad parabolam foco  $A$  & vertice principali  $C$  descriptam. *Q. E. D.*

Bisecto autem angulo  $AKE$  à rectâ  $KB$ , tanget hæc utramq; parabolam, tam foco  $F$  per  $A$  &  $K$ , quam foco  $A$  per  $K$  descriptam. Unde se mutuo tangunt parabolæ. *Q. E. D.*

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Errat. *Pag. 152. l. ult. pro  $\beta c.$  l.  $Bb.$*

**F I N I S.**

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